STUDY SHEET FOR SECOND MUSIC APPRECIATION TEST

**Middle Ages**- (c.800-1400 a.d.)

Time of Gregorian Chant/plainchant/plainsong—attributed to Pope Gregory

Know the parts of the ordinary of the Mass (never changes) – 5 parts:
   Kyrie, Gloria, Credo, Sanctus, and Agnus Dei

The Proper of the Mass changes from day to day because it is dependent on the feast being celebrated.

The Middle Ages saw the building of great cathedrals, the rise of the bourgeoisie, and the founding of universities. All notated music in the middle Ages was church music.

**Renaissance**- (c.1400-1600 a.d.)

Characteristics found in composers music of the Renaissance:
   1) word painting- device used so music would pictoralize the words
   2) cantus firmus- fixed melody based on the chant
   3) Madrigals were the chief form of Italian secular music and were easily performed by amateurs.

Composers:

Palestrina- known as the “father of church music”; adhered to the Council of Trent’s requests for reform during the Counter-Reformation

Giovanni Gabrieli- composer at St. Mark’s in Venice; first composer to feature antiphonal choirs and instruments with dynamics and specified instrumentation; transitional composer from the Renaissance to the Baroque.

Claudio Monteverdi- early Italian madrigals

**The Baroque**- (1600-1750 a.d.)

The term Baroque was derived from the Portuguese word meaning irregular in shape. This describes the music of the baroque with its extreme ornamentation and improvisations.

Events during the period:
Musicians made their living by being servants to royalty or nobility, as a member of a church, or as an employer of a free city.

2- A new style of music arose with a single vocal melody line; monody
3- The Florentine Camerata saw the development of opera.
4- Basso Continuo (usually cello and harpsichord) is employed to play the accompaniment line in Baroque music.
5- Major-minor tonality was primarily used in baroque compositions as opposed to the modal compositions of the Renaissance. The music had a fast, driving rhythm, terraced dynamics, and an expanding melody.
6- The Doctrine of Affections was important in their compositions, which believed that music and words were closely tied to each other.

Musical Terms:

Opera- music drama that employs recitatives, arias, and choruses
Secco recitative-
Accompagnato recitative
Libretto-
Monody-
Basso Continuo-
Ground bass-
Figured bass-
Cantata-
Oratorio-
Fugue- imitative polyphony that is used systematically (counterpoint)
Ritornello form- used in first and third movements of a concerto
Concerto-
Suite-

Choose one of the following essay questions: (20 points)

1- Discuss the creative life of J.S. Bach or G.F. Handel. Include how the patronage system affected their lives. Be sure to mention important works in your answer as well as their contributions to the genres (opera, oratorio, secular and sacred cantatas, concerto, etc.) of their time. You will need to include their treatment of form in these genres as well.